

**2020 ANNUAL REPORT**

# Coordinating through COVID-19 and the Evolving Criminal Justice Landscape

# Acknowledgements



The CJCC would like to express sincere gratitude to the countless government and community-based stakeholders who support the agency's mission through lending their subject matter expertise and time in a myriad of ways. We extend our appreciation to all those who have worked tirelessly to ensure that the CJCC is able to effectively connect criminal justice partners, improve public safety, and promote policies that further the fair administration of justice.

And, to those who have selflessly served the District's residents and visitors during the pandemic, thank you for all you have done and are doing.

# Mission

The mission of the CJCC is to serve as the District of Columbia's forum for District and federal members to identify cross-cutting local criminal and juvenile justice system issues and achieve coordinated solutions for the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

CJCC also facilitates and supports member-identified priorities, strategies, and initiatives that will improve public safety, and the related criminal and juvenile justice services for District of Columbia residents, visitors, victims, and justice-involved individuals.

# Contents

**-1-**

Letter from the Mayor

**-2-**

Letter from the Co-Chair

**-3-**

Letter from the  
Executive Director

**-5-**

2020 Overview:  
Providing Justice in a  
New Environment

**-14-**

Combating Violent Crime

**-18-**

SATMHSIT

**-20-**

Adult Re-entry

**-23-**

Juvenile Justice

**-30-**

Automated Information  
Sharing

**-35-**

Research and Analysis

**-36-**

Grants

**-37-**

References

**-38-**

Members

**-40-**

Staff

**-41-**

Budget

**-42-**

Acronyms

# Letter from the *Mayor*

Dear Washingtonians:

The mission of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) is to continually improve the administration of criminal justice in Washington, DC. Through collaboration with local and federal agencies, the CJCC serves as a forum for identifying criminal justice issues, proposing solutions, and facilitating cooperation aimed at improving public safety and related criminal and juvenile justice services for residents, visitors, victims, and offenders.

The past year has been one of unprecedented challenges that had significant impacts on our criminal justice system. The COVID-19 pandemic challenged the capacity of our judicial system, shuttering jury hearings and forcing our courts into a virtual posture—and leaving our offender monitoring services to build a system of virtual engagement.

The year also brought about much needed self-reflection and critical analysis of our criminal justice system, spurred on in large part by the Black Lives Matter movement. Our city hosted countless First Amendment activities and we grappled with the meaning of racial justice as a country. While some residents called for defunding the police, others called for more strategic use of law enforcement resources, and still others believed a recent rise in violent crime and burglaries necessitates more law enforcement officers.

Despite the challenges we faced, our criminal and juvenile justice systems organized, adapted, and moved forward. We worked to provide personal safety for those within the justice system, and we worked to provide constitutional protections (such as access to counsel) as well.

I am prouder than ever to represent the 712,000 and growing residents of my hometown. More than ever, this year has shown us that Washingtonians are strong, resilient, and capable. I am confident that we will continue to meet and overcome these challenges together.

Sincerely,



**Muriel Bowser**

Mayor, District of Columbia

# Letter from the Co-chair

Greetings,

The year 2020 proved to be an unprecedented one for America and our nation's capital. As we navigated the dynamic and challenging circumstances that the year presented, CJCC led efforts in support of our collective commitment to public safety.

In response to the global Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, CJCC oversaw efforts to harmonize individual agency responses, facilitated public meetings with system stakeholders to provide insight into agency responses, and conducted analyses to support informed decision making and responses.

Early in the pandemic, CJCC initiated a weekly touchpoint for all federal and District agencies to allow for open discussion of plans and coordination of efforts amongst individual partners. These meetings proved to be a critical element in the criminal justice community's response to the pandemic. Additionally, to provide a level of necessary transparency to the District's residents, CJCC hosted a series of virtual public meetings during which criminal justice entities described their responses to the pandemic and responded to questions from the community. Finally, consistent with the commitment to increasing information sharing amongst its membership, CJCC conducted an analysis of pandemic-related releases from incarceration and tracked individuals' involvement in subsequent criminal activity. These timely responses challenged conventional thinking regarding execution of criminal justice functions and supported uninterrupted achievement of our each entity's respective mission.

As we grappled with the very serious issues related to the pandemic, the nation was simultaneously called upon to address the equally-important issue of racial justice—specifically, the intersection of race and the criminal justice system. To provide a platform for discussion of this acute issue, CJCC used its public meeting series to educate the public on how criminal justice entities within the District of Columbia are exploring and responding to issues related to race and racial justice. The meetings served as the starting point for what will be an ongoing conversation regarding racial justice and the work that will be required to ensure its presence across the District's criminal justice continuum.

While managing the dual challenges of a global pandemic and racial injustice, CJCC continued its focus on addressing gun violence within the District. During 2020 we experienced alarming and unacceptable levels of gun violence. CJCC provided leadership in this area by spearheading exploration of best practices and strategies from jurisdictions across the nation and providing opportunities for justice system partners to develop appropriate and synchronized action plans. These action plans will serve as critical guideposts for the implementation of strategies to interrupt the intolerable patterns of gun violence in the District.

Despite the uncertainties and unforeseen challenges that the year presented, CJCC adapted and responded. 2021 provides an opportunity to build upon responses to the challenges of last year and leverage lessons learned, as we continue to strive to ensure that the District of Columbia remains a safe place for everyone to live, visit, and work.

Sincerely,



**Leslie C. Cooper**

Director, Pretrial Services Agency, Co-Chair, CJCC

# Letter from the Executive Director

Dear Partners and Stakeholders:

To say that the year 2020 brought unexpected challenges would be an understatement. A global pandemic required us to re-imagine how to approach many facets of our lives and the call for racial justice compelled renewed national and local examinations of longstanding inequities in our justice system.

In response to these challenges, CJCC did what it was established to do – coordinate stakeholders, facilitate system-wide information sharing and problem-solving, and conduct actionable research and analysis. To support continuity of justice system operations in light of the emerging pandemic, CJCC set up a regular convening of agency leaders prior to the District's declaration of a public health emergency to discuss justice system operations and corresponding agency decisions. CJCC also developed regularized cross-system data reports for CJCC members and compiled an online repository of actions taken in the District to keep track of COVID responses.

The District's criminal and juvenile justice systems also grappled with the public outcry for racial justice. In addition to examining the issues of structural racism within the agency, CJCC created a forum for CJCC members to address racial justice head-on during our public meeting series.

In the midst of working with our partners to tackle these issues, CJCC did not lose sight of other key priority areas. In 2020, CJCC continued to arm its members and stakeholders with key analyses on gun violence in the District, facilitate multi-agency involved combating violent crime convenings and elevate best practice research on gun violence prevention with the aim of fueling a citywide comprehensive strategy. The agency also ensured that daily information sharing via the District's integrated justice information system, JUSTIS, was unimpeded during the pandemic. I am particularly thrilled that CJCC's multi-year research project, the Root Cause Analysis of Juvenile Justice System involvement, was released. This legislatively required undertaking would not have been possible without the generous contributions of our system partners, and I want to take this opportunity to thank them. I look forward to future collaboration with our stakeholders as the District continues to work to stem justice system involvement among the District's youth.

Although this past year has tested our mettle, CJCC was undeterred. The work highlighted in this report is a direct result of committed partners and CJCC's talented staff of selfless public servants. As we close the door on a challenging year and prepare for what 2021 will bring, CJCC remains focused on doing the necessary hard work to address a myriad of vexing justice system issues in the District to achieve public safety and justice for all.

Be well and stay safe,



**Mannone A. Butler**  
Executive Director

## The District's Justice System Responds to Multiple Challenges Presented During 2020

The year 2020 brought with it challenges never before addressed by the District or CJCC. It was a time like none other, stressing the justice system, but ultimately showing that the District could withstand the rigorous test, resulting in deeper reflection while implementing new approaches—all with an eye towards the fair administration of justice.

As reports of the spread of COVID-19 increased at the end of February and the beginning of March 2020, and global leadership sought to find the best response to a situation with ever-changing data, District leaders assembled a taskforce and CJCC convened and facilitated information sharing among the criminal and juvenile justice system agencies.

At the same time as virus mitigation measures were being implemented, increasing and persistent calls for racial justice came to the forefront of the national consciousness. Globally, nationally, and locally, relentless demands were made for systemic reform and improvement.

Finally, during this time, although crime overall fell dramatically, homicides and gun violence continued to plague the District and the nation. The criminal and juvenile justice systems' responses to the triple challenges posed during the year 2020 will likely resonate far into the future.

CJCC's role as convener became even more important throughout 2020 as partners looked to the agency to provide a forum to share COVID-related updates, a platform to discuss issues of racial justice, and options for continuing the fight against gun violence. CJCC brought the full scope of the agency's core directives—Interagency Collaboration, Research and Analysis, Automated Information Sharing, and Training—to bear on the multi-faceted justice system challenges confronting the District.

# 2020 Overview: Providing Justice in a New Environment

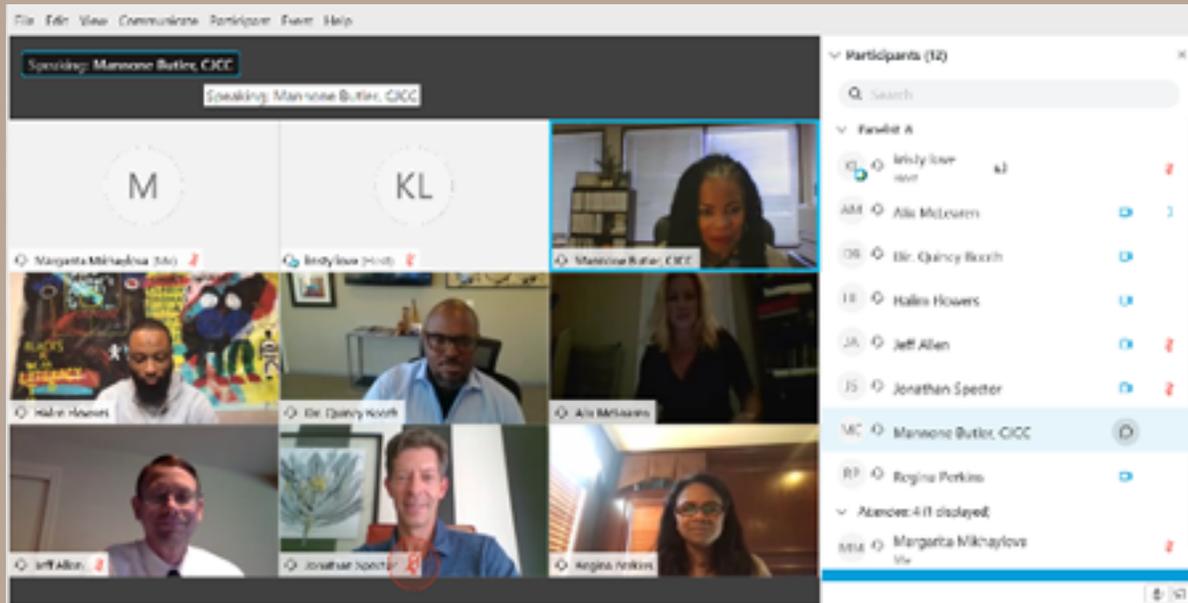
A key issue facing the District was how to provide fair and equitable justice in a pandemic environment. Every component of the justice system spectrum was affected, from initial arrest to disposition, as both federal and District agencies grappled with ensuring safety for staff, detained/accused individuals, and the public. Considerations had to be made for how to grant equitable access to representation, how to ensure that contagion did not decimate detained populations, and how to continue monitoring individuals out on community supervision. CJCC members worked individually and collectively to address these challenging issues. CJCC strove to continue providing the services and support that partners have come to rely upon while navigating a virtual environment.

## COVID-19

### CJCC AGENCY RESPONSE

In mid-March of 2020, CJCC transitioned to a virtual operating status. Simultaneously, CJCC began coordinating information flow among the member agencies on a daily basis. CJCC was able to quickly set up a standing check-in which partners took advantage of to share updates and concerns, and to get speedy responses to pressing operational issues. CJCC also assumed responsibility for providing partners with a daily detained population census, monthly reported crime updates, and, later in the year, analyses of persons released from secure facilities in order to reduce exposure to and spread of the coronavirus. These updates provided partners with important information for planning and operational purposes.

Additionally, CJCC developed a section on the agency's website to inform the public through a running tally of ongoing COVID-related orders, updates, legislation, memorandums, and other information that was shared by partner agencies. Having this information all in one place, organized chronologically, allowed for an accurate and full picture of the ongoing situation. This repository became a one-stop-shop for needed justice system information during the coronavirus emergency.



CJCC convened Session 1 of the virtual public meeting series

## PARTNER RESPONSES/ ADAPTATIONS

Justice system partners followed local and federal public health guidance in adapting operations to meet the ever-evolving public health emergency. From re-examining whether every arrest required a custodial component rather than issuing a ticket, to examining compassionate release for vulnerable inmates, pivoting to virtual courtrooms, allowing certain processes and hearings to be conducted via video rather than requiring an in-person appearance, and ensuring that detained individuals were able to receive the assistance of counsel in a manner that would not endanger either one, every step taken was to ensure safety while still serving individuals' needs and rights.

### MPD

To reduce the number of people held in the central cell block, and ensure a higher degree of safety for staff and the public,

the Metropolitan Police Department looked at opportunities to issue citations instead of effecting custodial arrests. The citations were issued for misdemeanors and some non-violent felonies. Additionally, if an individual was on parole, probation, supervised release, or pretrial release and arrested for a misdemeanor, they were cited and not booked. MPD continued booking individuals arrested for serious violent felony offenses, ones that involve a firearm, or are related to drug distribution. MPD worked with the District of Columbia Superior Court to obtain an emergency order authorizing citation.

### USAO

The USAO paused grand juries, a key proceeding in the case processing continuum. A consequence was that the agency was unable to conduct personal interviews with witnesses affected by violent crimes, and domestic violence. Further, in cases involving child abuse,

the absence of teacher observations of students in their classrooms has virtually eliminated mandatory calls to the Child and Family Services Agency (CFSA). As such, as of September, reports of child abuse cases were down by 60%. The office continues to prioritize tracking and responding to violent crime matters.

## OAG

The overarching goal of OAG's efforts during the pandemic has been to minimize the number of youth who touch the system and to insulate them, the Court, and OAG staff from harmful exposure to the virus, as well as to ensure the timely processing of judicial proceedings. OAG has taken advantage of virtual hearings to continue processing cases in a timely manner.

The virtual hearing process has fostered continuity in facilitating sentencing and status hearings. OAG continues to strive for quick and equitable resolution of juvenile cases, notwithstanding the extraordinary, abnormal, and challenging circumstances presented by the pandemic. Finally, OAG remains committed to generating better outcomes on behalf of youth, minimizing their touches to the system, and limiting the extent and length of their involvement with the system.

## PDS

PDS focused on finding ways to continue providing representation for their clients despite the pandemic. Although faced with the challenges of the inability to hold in-person meetings, PDS worked with DOC and BOP to obtain access to

their clients through videoconferencing, increased allowances on clients' telephone access, and various other measures that would prevent PDS clients from enduring pandemic-related infringements on their right to assistance of counsel.

## PSA

PSA experienced both an increase in the number of defendants under supervision and an increase in the length of time defendants remain under supervision. An August 2019 to August 2020 data comparison revealed a 34%—or 2,700 person—increase in the number of defendants under PSA supervision. Further, the number of days spent under supervision increased from an average of 91 days to 131 days, reflecting an increase of 44%. Similarly, corresponding Pretrial Services Officer (PSO) caseloads increased as well. In addition, release condition recommendations changed in the following ways. Prior to COVID-19, POs visited defendants held in the cellblocks and performed interviews and administered voluntary drug tests, in addition to striving to ascertain prior criminal history certifications, which would in turn be included in the PSA report used to make individualized recommendations presented to the Court. COVID-19 forced PSA to eliminate in-person interactions, and the agency pivoted to relying on recommendations driven by demographic information, criminal history certification, and risk assessments. PSA continues to staff the Court virtually, and its officers continue to support law enforcement partners whenever they make an arrest in the District and need to make a determination regarding a citation issuance and release.

In some instances, staff assumed double duty responsibilities, and the agency continues to leverage existing virtual technology to support its work. Further, many members of PSA staff currently work non-traditional hours. During the March–June period, behavioral health interventions were suspended. Thereafter, behavioral health intervention protocols were developed for virtual application. During the transition to phased governmental reopening, PSA continues to utilize virtual technology. In instances when virtual technology proved ineffectual, or new defendants were ordered in or unable to meet with their PSO, in-person interviews were conducted.

## DC SUPERIOR COURT

The DC Superior Court swiftly moved to a virtual posture, opening courtrooms for virtual hearings in emergency jail detainment cases, juvenile arrest cases, domestic violence emergency matters, and initial hearings for arrestees. Initially, the Court reduced operations to three courtrooms. As the year progressed, the Court expanded

its virtual hearing capacity, ensuring safety for court personnel, US Marshals personnel, attorneys, defendants, and the general public. The Court also provided virtual capacity for civil cases. These valuable adaptations were made possible by planned collaboration among the Court, PDS, OAG, and USAO, as well as various victim advocate and social service agencies.

Currently, Court operations are executed remotely with a total of 77 courtrooms equipped with videoconferencing capabilities. Seventeen courtrooms are designated for criminal proceedings, 13 courtrooms are designated for juvenile matters, and seven courtrooms were retrofitted with plexiglass to accommodate social distancing during in-person proceedings. In-person proceedings have commenced on a limited basis for detained individuals who can appear in person. Attorneys can appear in person or virtually for those proceedings.

## USPC

The mission of the U.S. Parole Commission (USPC) is to promote public safety and strive for justice and fairness in the exercise of its authority to release and revoke offenders under its jurisdiction. During the public health emergency, USPC sought to limit COVID-19 exposure for staff and those under supervision. USPC took advantage of remote home supervision options where appropriate.

## DOC

DOC navigated a range of facilities- and information technology-related issues. The pandemic necessitated the elimination of in-person family and legal visits. To alleviate



Dr. Allen talks about COVID-19 responses within BOP

this situation, residents were granted enhanced free cell phone use to speak with their loved ones and counsel. Further, through the use of tablets, DOC has expanded its educational services, and in collaboration with local universities continued to provide degree and non-degree coursework in a virtual environment. The DOC also explored expanded use of tablets to facilitate virtual visits with family members in lieu of in-person visits. To date, over 23,000 phone calls and 1,600 video visits between attorneys and residents were facilitated through virtual technology.

## BOP

In March, BOP began modifying prison facility operations and limiting inmate interactions and program participation, with a primary focus on maintaining critical services and ensuring safety in a modified environment. In an effort to mitigate the harmful consequences presented by COVID-19, wardens across the country instituted policies to reduce the potential spread of the virus by limiting and reducing interactive programs, reducing group class size and recreational activities, and facilitating opportunities for inmates to social distance in open space. Further, the BOP issued guidance to all prison facilities relative to modifying protocols for mental wellness, crisis intervention, and religious worship needs of their populations.

Through the CARES Act more than 5,000 individuals were released to home confinement and community placement in halfway homes in response to the



PSA Director Leslie Cooper explains her agency mission

pandemic. BOP endeavored to balance re-entry programming with measures that will ensure community safety for persons returning home and reentering society.

As the year went on, some restrictions were relaxed to allow limited visitation.

## CSOSA

CSOSA transitioned from active in-person supervision to virtual supervision. Clinical and therapeutic services were provided virtually to the degree practicable. Furthermore, the agency relied on Facebook, Skype, WhatsApp, and Zoom to connect with clients. The overriding objective continued to be to hold clients accountable while responding to them in a humane manner. Additionally, CSOSA continued to deliver support services designed to provide stability to clients—specifically, housing, training, and healthcare referrals. CSOSA also employed poll surveys to assess client needs. Staff, clients, and family members indicated they felt more comfortable and secure using virtual technology to interact with persons under supervision.

## CSSD

In response to the realities presented, the first order of business for CSSD was to perform a needs assessment regarding the availability of personal protective equipment (PPE) to support the needs of its staff and charges. In order to obtain the necessary equipment, CSSD worked with the Courts to re-designate CSSD as an agency with first-responder functions.

The next challenge involved reprogramming and rescheduling Court activities. Given that CSSD usually provides in-person programming for its charges six days a week at the Balance and Restorative Justice (BARJ) centers, a primary directive involved reviewing the programming to ensure the health and safety of employees and the population they serve. Programs and processes were developed to provide the ability to social distance and accommodate the need to implement telework protocols for staff. Additionally, some face-to-face youth programming activities were suspended temporarily, and in-person meetings were replaced with WebEx, FaceTime, Teams, and Zoom meetings.

## DYRS

DYRS undertook a phased approach to maintaining operations at its Youth Services Center (YSC) and New Beginnings, a facility for committed youth. The next significant task for the organization was to minimize populations in residential and secure settings. The goal was to release youth from secure placements to their homes if they did not present a risk to public safety.

Throughout the year, DYRS and CSSD routinely coordinated their efforts regarding facilities, including shifting CSSD's intake operations to YSC. Their primary goals have been and continue to be to minimize viral spread, to protect the health and welfare of charges and employees, and to protect against the spread of the disease by isolating, quarantining, and testing charges and staff as circumstances dictate. DYRS also shifted to virtual supervision of youth in the community, and then shifted again to in-person supervision with proper personal protective equipment.



CSOSA Deputy Director Berry discusses the challenges posed by COVID-19



Director Lacey discusses DYRS responses to COVID-19

## Call for Racial Justice—A More Equitable System for All

CJCC has historically striven to provide racially equitable justice system programs, through examining disproportionate minority contacts or racial and ethnic disparities within the justice system. CJCC also seeks to foster programs like Restorative Justice that come from traditional mediation practices and are particularly beneficial to those who would otherwise be disproportionately represented in the justice system. Notwithstanding CJCC's focus with partners on implicit bias, the neuroscience of decision making, and disproportionate minority system contact, CJCC has understood the importance of coordinating more focused forums for conversations, education, and community collaboration to address the insidious impact of racial injustice.



Director Butler opens the Fourth Session of the Virtual Public Meeting Series

### "RESPONDING TO COVID-19 AND THE CALL FOR RACIAL JUSTICE" VIRTUAL PUBLIC MEETING SERIES

During the public meeting series, agencies convened to discuss their operational responses to the COVID-19 pandemic, many of which were outlined in the previous section. Every agency had to exhibit ingenuity, resilience, and cooperation in order to continue functioning in an effective

#### CJCC AGENCY RESPONSE

Internally, CJCC wanted to ensure that all staff received an opportunity to examine the issues critically, and to find a personal connection to the call for racial justice. Agency leadership provided training opportunities and a staff-wide multi-day convening to discuss personal experiences, outlooks, and needs. The powerful experience proved to be an illuminating bonding exercise.

Externally, CJCC took the charge on bringing partner agencies to the table to discuss the twin issues of racial justice and the coronavirus response, through a series of virtual public meetings. Knowing that just two public meetings would not provide the needed forum for these important topics, and also knowing that the new pandemic reality required CJCC to conduct the convenings in a manner that would ensure safety for participants and attendees, the agency pivoted to new technology and organized four virtual public meetings, held via videoconference. The sessions were broken up by particular areas of the criminal and juvenile justice systems and were moderated by community, non-profit, and academic leaders with lived and learned experience on the topic.



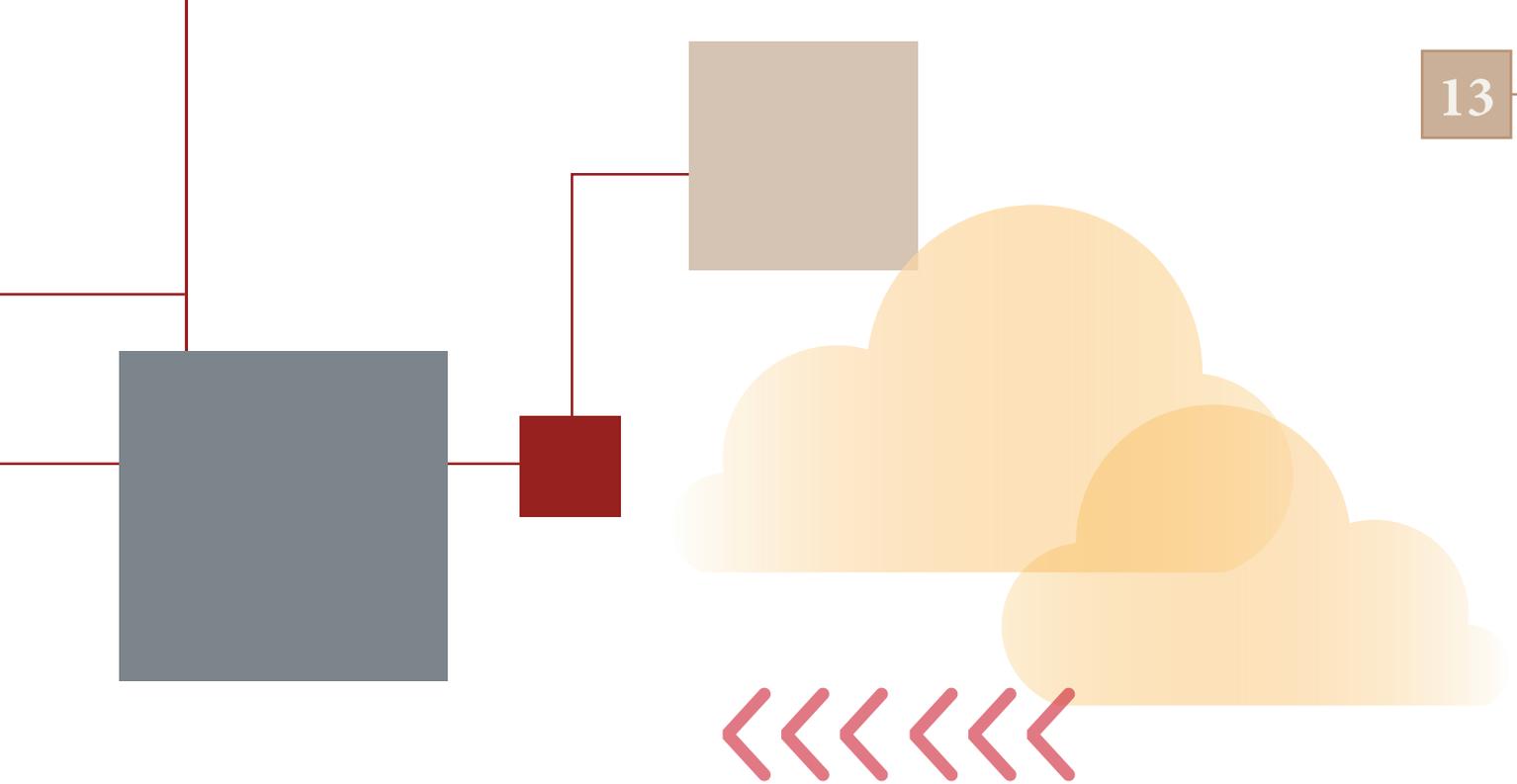
manner. The agency representatives also discussed action points to move towards a more equitable criminal and juvenile justice system in the District of Columbia.

Dr. Dayna Matthew, Dean of George Washington University Law School, who moderated one of the sessions, referenced a Washington Lawyers' Committee report that cited approximately equal numbers of Black and White persons living in the District, yet 8 out of 10 persons arrested for crimes are Black. During each of the virtual public meetings, agency representatives shared perspectives on the state of racial justice. The following are a sampling of their thoughts and ideas. Videos of the public meetings are available at: [cjcc.dc.gov/page/public-meetings](http://cjcc.dc.gov/page/public-meetings).

- Greater efforts need to be made to limit criminalizing and over-incarcerating Black and Brown youth.
- Greater reliance must be placed on data and studies to guide policy.

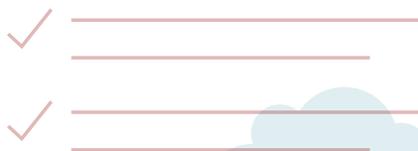
- Organizations must challenge themselves to step outside of their comfort zones and engage in discourse and events that will result in delivering different and positive outcomes for youth.
- Partnerships are required to address and heal existing problems.
- There is considerable value in exploring intervention and rehabilitative strategies.
- The transgressions committed by youth are sometimes rooted in expedient and desperate acts and a desire to feel relevant and worthy among their peers.
- Structural responses to reduce the effects of racism include training people, hiring diverse workforces, and identifying alternatives to traditional prosecution.

DYRS Director Clint Lacey pointed out that the existence of structural racism within the system is acknowledged by him personally, and other colleagues throughout the District, and he sees this as an opportunity



for the District to be a national leader in tackling that work. He addressed the over-reliance on police to deal with social and public health issues as if they were criminal issues, and suggested a movement away from that model. He then urged the use of data and policies to address issues of youth delinquency in a way that will address the underlying causes—a broader approach than solely focusing on the criminalized aspect of youth behavior.

“Every agency had to exhibit ingenuity, resilience, and cooperation in order to continue functioning in an effective manner.”



# Combating Violent Crime

The following agencies collaborate with CJCC on projects focused on Combating Violent Crime: ATF, CSOSA, DC Council, DCSC, DFS, DMPSJ, DYRS, MPD, OAG, ONSE, PSA, USAO, USMS, USPC

As the world and the District battled COVID, most violent and property crimes fell nationwide. Violent gun crimes, however, continued to rise all across the nation, with the District being no exception. The need to address the problem of gun violence continued to be at the forefront of justice system considerations, as experts nationwide called for a public health approach to the homicide epidemic. A key part of this approach involves gathering accurate and actionable data. CJCC rose to the task through its Research and Analysis functions, as well as Interagency Collaboration.

## Gunstat

### SHOOTERS ANALYSIS

CJCC continued to delve into an in-depth analysis to identify common characteristics of past shooters, in an effort to further enhance GunStat, a citywide effort that began in 2008 to track gun cases as they progressed

through the criminal justice system. Research and experience suggest that shooters may share characteristics with respect to age, criminal history, and prior victimization. In order to interrupt the trajectory of gun crime, a public health approach would require reaching out to the people perpetuating the crimes. In order to do so intelligently, CJCC partners have requested information and analysis to guide their future strategy regarding the District-wide goal of reducing gun violence and ensuring future safety for residents, as well as preventing future homicides through strategic person-based interventions.

### SHOOTINGS ANALYSIS: "HOT BLOCKS"

Much as CJCC delved into an analysis of perpetrators, the shootings themselves also offered valuable information. Data points such as date, time, and place provided key information on shootings in the District that allowed CJCC and partners to further inform their decision-making processes and achieve a higher level of understanding of the terrain of

gun violence in the District of Columbia. The additional analysis provided key information to partners to determine responses.

As a result of the analyses completed by CJCC, the research was able to identify 35 "hot blocks:" locations where the majority of shootings had taken place. This information supports partners' efforts to focus resources and programming on the locations that will result in the most significant effects on violent gun crime.

### RISK TERRAIN MODELING

Hand in hand with shooters and shootings analyses, CJCC continued providing Risk Terrain Modeling for partners. Risk Terrain Modeling (RTM) is a predictive crime modeling tool which, based on mathematical relationships between places such as gas stations, blighted properties, parks, etc., and past crime patterns, identifies where a crime is most likely to happen in the future. The premise of RTM is that certain places have particular features that, when combined in certain groupings, create an environment in which crime becomes more likely to occur.

In 2020, CJCC was able to confirm the validity of past RTM projections, and completed a 2020 future-looking analysis.

## CJCC Partner Efforts

During 2020, partners continued prior efforts to reduce gun violence, often adjusting programming and operations as needed to ensure proper COVID-19 precautions, while providing a committed

and conscientious level of service to the targeted populations.

### VIOLENCE INTERRUPTION

As elsewhere in the nation, during the coronavirus pandemic violent gun crime surged in the District. As has been described in various publications, intelligence shows that a majority of gun violence is rooted in interpersonal conflict. The District continued to deploy Violence Interrupters into communities, using the best available safety precautions to preserve life and health. These violence interrupters continued the important work of mediating interpersonal conflict in affected neighborhoods.

### OFFICE OF NEIGHBORHOOD SAFETY AND ENGAGEMENT

The Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement was created as a requirement of compliance with the Neighborhood Engagement Achieves Results (NEAR) Act. This office consolidated work being done by the Safer Stronger DC Community Partnership Office and the Community Stabilization Program. The office is driven by a public-health approach to preventing gun violence, and as such provides a Violence Interruption & Prevention Program, Family & Survivor Support Services, and a strong focus on community building and engagement. In 2020, the District of Columbia Council issued legislation to introduce a Restorative Justice component into the violence interruption work done by ONSE. Training and implementation are slated to begin soon.

## CURE THE STREETS

The Office of the Attorney General (OAG) runs a program based on the CURE Violence model, which has proved effective in other jurisdictions. This model uses a public-health approach and treats violence as a disease through three main actions:

01	<b>Interrupt:</b> Interrupt potentially violent conflicts by preventing retaliation and mediating simmering disputes
02	<b>Treat:</b> Identify and treat individuals at the highest risk for conflict by providing support services and changing behavior
03	<b>Change:</b> Engage communities in changing norms around violence (for instance, organize community responses to every shooting to counter normalization)

In 2020 the program brought valuable information to residents about COVID-19, sponsored the fourth annual writing challenge for middle schoolers to highlight the need for systemic change to reduce gun violence, and continued working within the community to change public norms and attitudes towards gun violence.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL-BASED VIOLENCE INTERVENTION PROGRAM

The public health approach to addressing gun violence recognizes that valuable interactions happen everywhere, including immediately post-trauma. Holistic treatment of a gunshot victim includes ensuring that the individual receives care for both the physical and psychological repercussions of gun violence, including preventing additional involvement in violent situations. Five area hospitals continued receiving grant funds from the Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants (OVSJG), with over \$1.3 million granted in 2020.

## DYRS CREDIBLE MESSENGER PROGRAM

The Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS) has also employed Credible Messengers, who are typically recruited from neighborhood leaders, experienced youth advocates, or individuals with relevant life experiences to help youth transform attitudes and behaviors around violence. The Credible Messenger Program efforts include promoting greater family and community engagement, involving parents by training them to be Parent Peer Coaches to assist other families, and connecting youth to needed resources.

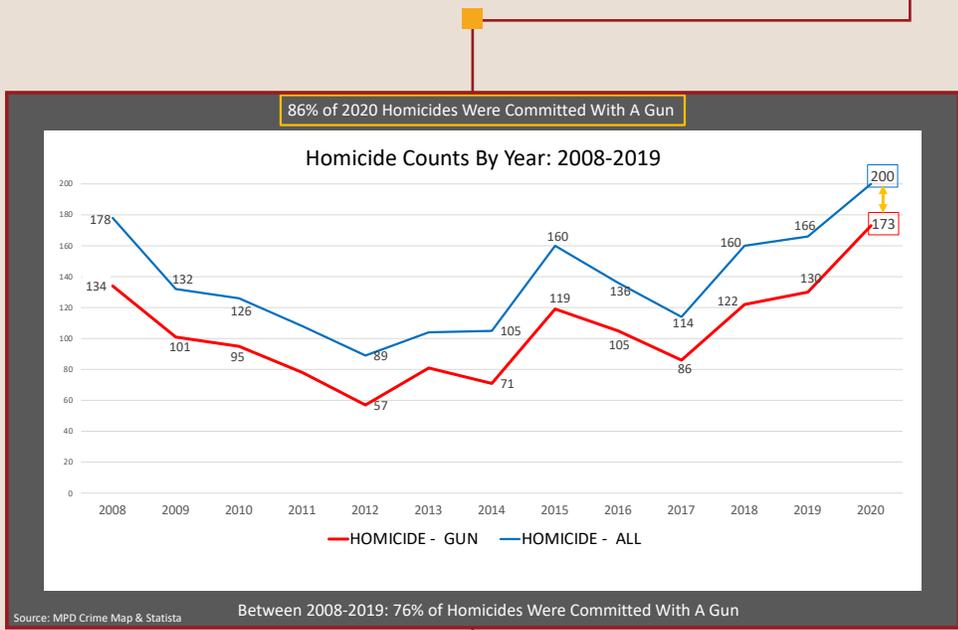
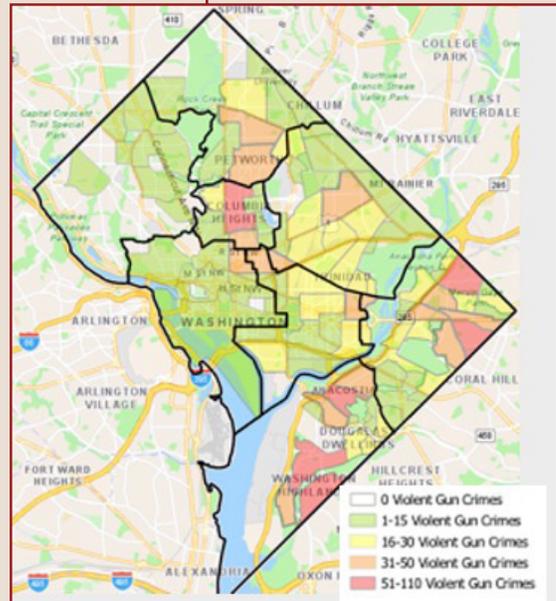
During the pandemic, DYRS saw the necessity of continuing to reach out to young people and continued to engage them in ways consistent with public health guidance.

## PROJECT SAFE NEIGHBORHOODS STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN

The Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) initiative, led by the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia (USAO), is a multi-agency collaborative effort with District agencies and federal partners which concentrates on addressing violent crime through focused enforcement and prevention/intervention strategies.

In 2019, CJCC compiled a PSN Strategic Action Plan, which described how funding from the Bureau of Justice Assistance within the U.S. Department of Justice would be used to address violent crime in the District. The plan leveraged data, intelligence, and partnerships with communities and local organizations to address geographic concentrations of violent crime in the District.

In 2020, CJCC updated the strategic action plan with 2020 violent crime data—top neighborhoods and top hot blocks.



# Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services Integration Taskforce (SATMHSIT)

The District of Columbia has long recognized the need to provide preventive and treatment services to persons with serious and persistent mental illnesses and/or co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders. Since its formation in 2006, SATMHSIT has been a forum for interagency collaboration to improve treatment options for criminal-justice-involved individuals with mental health issues and/or substance use disorder problems.

Like other cities across the United States and abroad, the District of Columbia has suffered from increasing rates of opioid abuse. Most devastating were the effects of fentanyl use, often with fatal results. The District of Columbia resolved to reduce, and ultimately eliminate, fatalities through a focus on the opioid epidemic.

## LIVE.LONG.DC

In 2019, the taskforce aimed to address the ongoing concern surrounding rising fatalities from opioid overdoses in the District. The plan included providing life-saving measures such as widespread Narcan availability, preventive services, and other programs to stem the tide of opioid and fentanyl fatalities and substance use disorders. As part of the strategic response, a Communications Workgroup continued to convene to provide accurate and timely information to residents and stakeholders regarding prevention programs, medical assistance, and other key information. CJCC lent support and expertise in developing communication messaging.

CJCC also continued responsibility for Goal 6 of the strategic response plan, which is to "Develop and implement a shared vision between Washington DC's justice

The following agencies collaborate with CJCC on various SATMHSIT projects: BOP, CIC, CSOSA, DBH, DC Health, DCPS, DCRA, DCSC, DEA, DMPSJ, DHCF, DFS, DOC, DYRS, EEOC, FEMS, HIDTA, HSEMA, MORCA, MPD, OAG, OCME, OVSJG, PDS, PSA, ULS, USAO-DC, USPC

and public health agencies to address the needs of individuals who come in contact with the criminal justice system to promote a culture of empathy for their families and residents." In support of this goal, CJCC and the District continued to look for solutions that allow individuals with substance use disorders to receive treatment prior to involvement in the criminal justice system.

## DC HEALTH AND CJCC COLLABORATED TO CREATE THE ODMAP

In close collaboration with the Department of Behavioral Health (DBH), the taskforce worked to provide aggressive training in the use and administration of the life-saving medication Narcan. The District distributed information regarding pharmacies carrying the medication, as well as providing a training workshop to individuals wanting to learn how to safely administer the medication. To prevent transmission of COVID-19, a web course is also available.

In order to understand where to target resources, CJCC assisted DC Health in creating a map of overdoses in the District. This information is now available on a public dashboard, which tracks not only overdoses but also emergency department visits, Naloxone (Narcan) administration, deaths, and a variety of other data points.

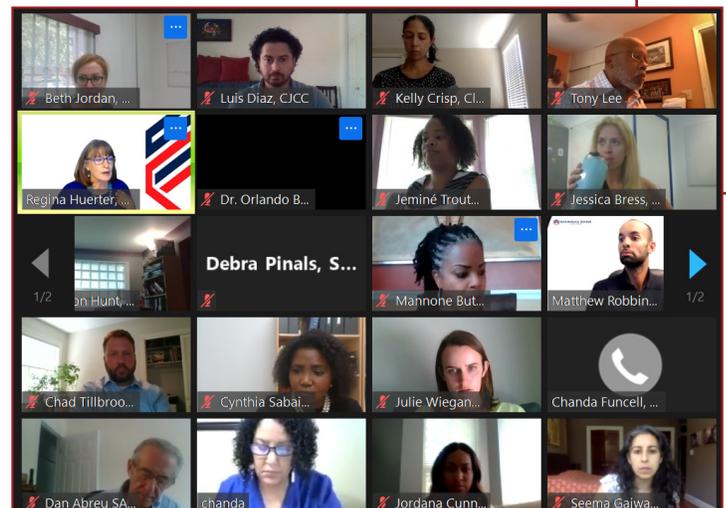
## TRAINING—SEQUENTIAL INTERCEPT MAPPING WORKSHOP

CJCC partners and other mental health professionals had the opportunity to attend a sequential intercept mapping workshop in 2020. The Sequential Intercept Model

(SIM) details how individuals with mental and substance use disorders come into contact with and move through the criminal justice system. It is a tool for developing partnerships between criminal justice and mental health spheres in order to assess their resources, gaps, and opportunities.

## TRAINING—JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS CONFERENCE

In September 2020, DBH and CJCC brought together behavioral health and criminal justice partners for a virtual conference to focus on opioid addiction, treatment, diversion from jail, and connections to available services and supports. Attendees were challenged to imagine an improved system that will effectively funnel individuals with substance use disorders away from the criminal justice system and into behavioral health assistance. This model currently has overwhelming support from experts and practitioners, with next steps required to implement the diversions in the District and nationwide.



# Adult Re-entry

## Adult Re-entry Steering Committee

In 2020 the Steering Committee decided to make the expansion of housing options for returning citizens a top priority. A housing brief was drafted, outlining existing housing efforts and alternatives. Then, a housing instability analysis was conducted to determine whether housing instability affects the likelihood of rebooking at DOC. A corresponding white paper was prepared and distributed to partners. The committee also devoted significant time to ensuring that vital services like identification cards for returning citizens continued despite pandemic interruptions.

### ADULT RE-ENTRY—HOUSING SUBCOMMITTEE

Each year, thousands of men and women return to District communities after a period of incarceration. The CJCC Re-entry Steering Committee convenes public, private, and community-based stakeholders to support District residents in navigating the often-daunting transition back to the District. The Steering Committee strives to identify opportunities for collaboration and to implement strategies that address barriers faced by individuals with criminal records. Access to housing continues to be a major barrier to successful re-entry for District residents, and as such,

The following agencies collaborate with CJCC on various Adult Re-entry projects: BOP, CCE, CIC, CFLS, CJCC, CSOSA, DBH, DCHA, DHCD, DC Council DMPSJ DOC, DOES, MORCA, MPD OAG, OHR, PDS, PSA, ULS-DC, VSC

is a top priority for the Re-entry Steering Committee. To this end, the Committee has re-established a Housing Subcommittee which focuses on expanding housing availability for returning citizens. The Subcommittee is dedicated to analyzing available data on housing availability, homelessness, and housing needs among the returning citizen population, and developing policy proposals for the creation or expansion of housing specifically for the returning citizen population.

### BRIEF ON HOUSING FOR CRIMINAL- JUSTICE-INVOLVED INDIVIDUALS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

This brief outlines the unique situation of the District's returning citizens and the challenges they face securing stable and affordable housing. Next, it describes how housing can be a platform for successful re-entry and provides a brief overview of several types of housing options for returning citizens. Finally, the brief discusses innovative approaches to housing from across the United States and current initiatives in the District.

## ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF HOUSING INSTABILITY ON REBOOKING AT DOC

To support the Housing Subcommittee's efforts, CJCC conducted an analysis to examine whether the likelihood of being rebooked at DOC is affected by housing instability, serious mental illness, substance use disorder, and violent offenses when controlling for other factors, including demographics. CJCC analyzed intake (booking) data provided by DOC that included all individuals booked and released between January 1, 2005 and December 31, 2019. CJCC found that serious mental illness, substance use disorder, and being booked on a violent crime significantly increase the likelihood of being rebooked within three, six, and twelve months—controlling for all other factors—with serious mental illness having the largest statistical impact. Similarly, housing instability significantly increases the likelihood of being rebooked within six to twelve months. Housing instability, however, affects rebooking within three months only for those with serious mental illness.

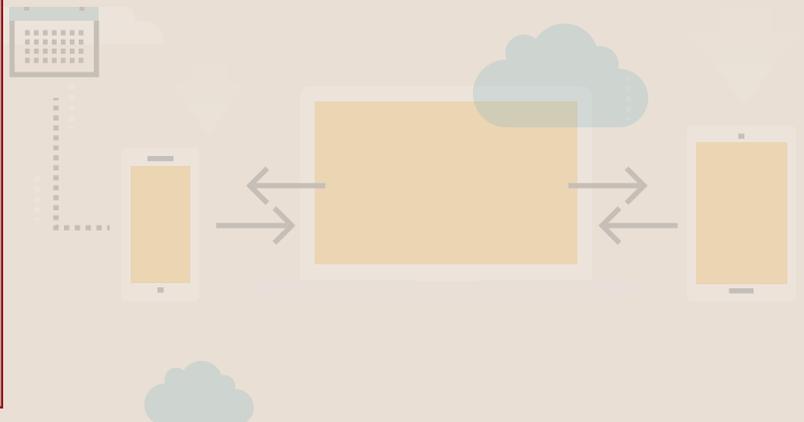


Moderator Paula Thompson welcomes participants and panelists

## DISTRICT-WIDE RECIDIVISM REDUCTION STRATEGIC PLAN

In fiscal year 2017, the DC Department of Corrections (DOC) received funding from the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) through the Second Chance Act Statewide Recidivism Reduction (SRR) Strategic Planning Program to develop a 5-year strategic plan to reduce recidivism in the District. DOC was then awarded supplemental funding in fiscal year 2018 to implement the strategic plan. DOC, in collaboration with the CJCC and other relevant local and federal partner agencies, formed the SRR Taskforce as a subcommittee of the CJCC Re-entry Steering Committee to facilitate coordination with respect to the development and implementation of the plan.

In 2020, with the assistance of SRR funding, DOC implemented tablet-based cognitive behavioral interventions that enable DOC clinicians and case managers to more effectively work with residents preparing for re-entry. Nearly 1,600 residents have been served through tablet-based programming in DOC facilities. This innovation has significantly expanded the reach of substance use and mental health services, as well as general case



management services to DOC residents. SRR funding has also supported enhanced and expanded educational and vocational opportunities, including the offering of GED preparation and testing, and a variety of college and vocational certification courses that enable DOC residents to be better prepared to compete in the District's job market upon release.

### **READY CENTER EVALUATION**

In 2019, the District of Columbia launched a Resources to Empower and Develop You (READY) Center, located at the DC Jail. The Center was designed as a central opportunity for citizens returning to the District to receive access to vital post-release and wrap-around services—including referrals to housing, employment, and health and mental care resources—that will assist in successful transition back to the community. The primary goal of the Center was to reduce the likelihood of recidivism and to close the gaps that create barriers to successful re-entry. Unfortunately, the READY Center was forced to close temporarily due to coronavirus safety concerns. In 2020, CJCC's Statistical Analysis Center was awarded a grant to evaluate usage rates, recidivism, and overall effectiveness of the READY Center.

### **HALFWAY HOUSE UPDATE**

An important tool for the reintegration of some returning citizens is known as a "halfway house." In 2019, the District did not renew a contract to continue running a halfway house, and starting in June 2020 returning citizens were re-located to a facility in Baltimore.

In 2020, an agreement was reached with CORE DC, a services provider, to bring this important amenity back to the District. Partners and community members have finalized a location, which, once complete, will provide 150 spots with enhanced programming and services.



# Juvenile Justice

The District’s youth have always been a special priority for CJCC, particularly with a goal of limiting exposure to the criminal and juvenile justice systems. In order to ensure that the District’s young people receive proper supports in the instances when they do have touches with the system, CJCC has identified Juvenile Justice as a priority area. As CJCC focused efforts to provide timely information and analyses to partners on gun violence, the agency dedicated resources to examine the increase of District youth’s involvement in violent crime generally and gun-related crimes specifically. CJCC wanted to fully understand the impacting forces, in order to identify effective and lasting solutions.

The following agencies collaborate with CJCC on Juvenile Justice issues: CFSA CSOSA, CSSD, DBH, DCPS, DCSC, DHS, DME, DMHHS, DMPSJ, DYRS, MPD, OAG, ONSE, OVSJG, PDS, DCPS, OCTO, OSSE, PCSB, SBOE, SchoolTalk, Youth and Families in Crisis

## Root Cause Analysis Report

While the juvenile justice system is intended to rehabilitate children, involvement in the system—particularly secure detention—is well established to have lasting negative effects on youth, such as increased risk of adult incarceration, decreased likelihood of high school graduation and success in the labor market, and worsening of mental health disorders. To that end, the Council of the District of Columbia mandated that CJCC submit a report to the Mayor and Council on the root causes of youth crime. The CYJAA specified that the report should examine factors “such as housing instability, child abuse, family instability, substance abuse, mental illness, family criminal involvement, and other factors deemed relevant by the CJCC.”

### THE RESULTING REPORT ADDRESSES THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

**How do justice-involved youth differ from non-justice-involved youth?**

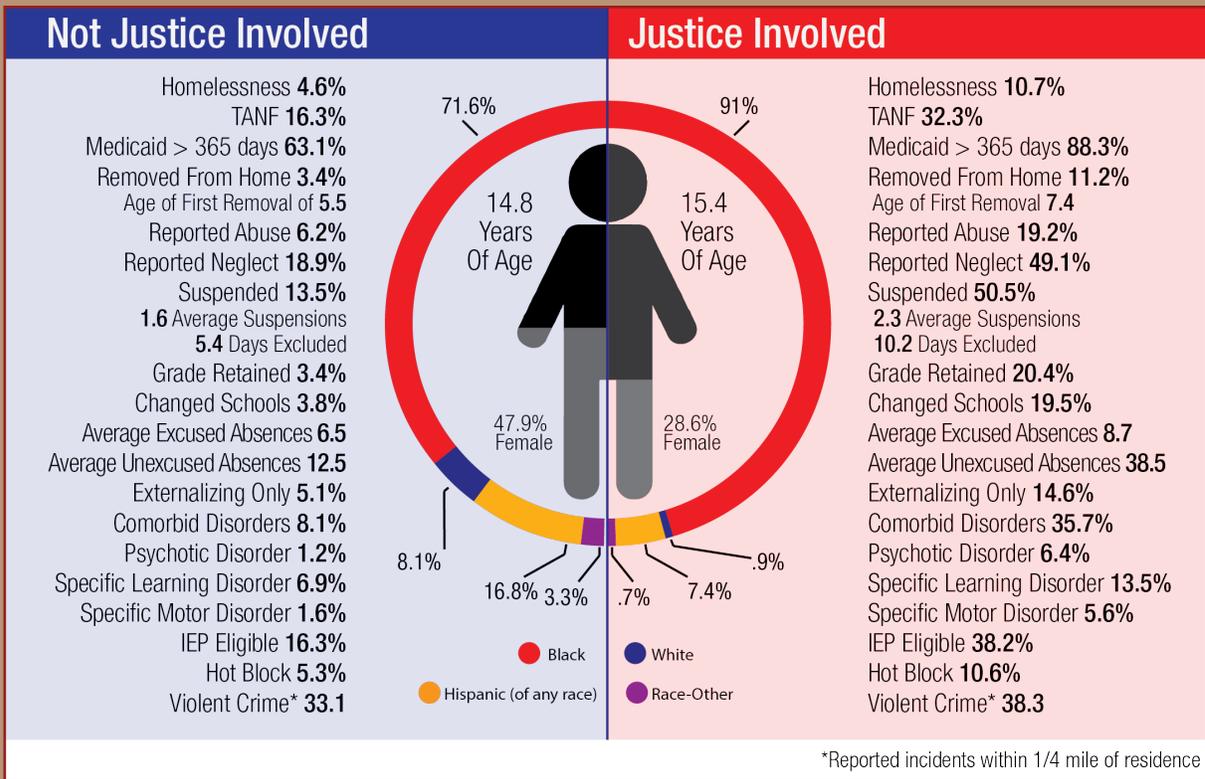
01

**What factors affect the likelihood that youth become involved in the juvenile justice system?**

02

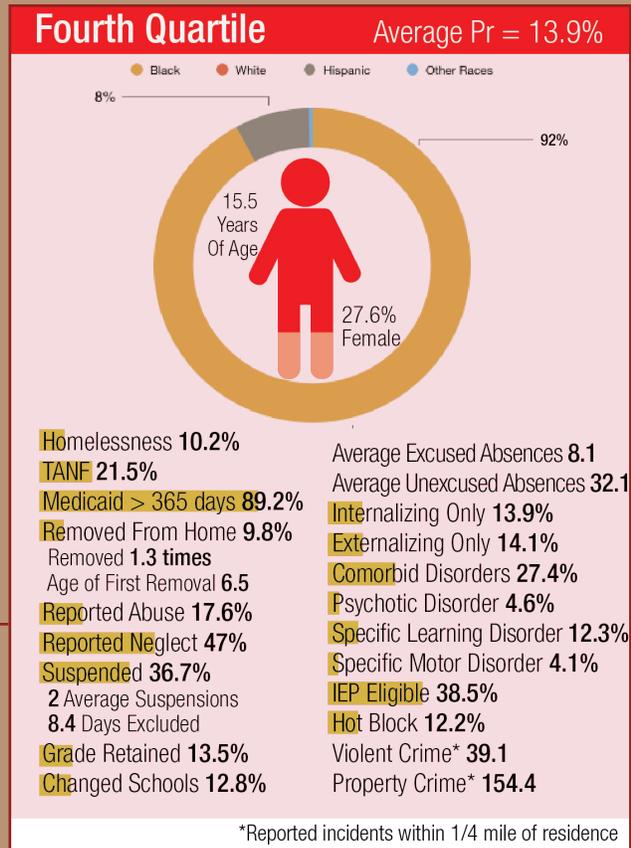
**How and why do these factors impact youth behavior?**

03



Youth involved in the juvenile justice system differ significantly from other youth on a number of factors, though only some of those factors statistically contribute to justice system involvement. All differences presented above are statistically significant at the .05-level.

This graphic describes youth in the 4th quartile, or the youth at highest risk for becoming justice-involved.



CJCC found that males and Black youth are more likely to become involved in the District of Columbia's juvenile justice system. Additionally, the analysis found that homelessness, childhood maltreatment, and adverse educational experiences such as suspension, grade retention, enrollment instability, and unexcused absences increase the likelihood that a youth becomes involved in the juvenile justice system. Youth with externalizing mental health disorder diagnoses and internalizing-externalizing diagnoses are also more likely to become involved in the juvenile justice system. Finally, the analysis confirms that community environment impacts youth. Living on one of the blocks with the highest number of gun violence incidences ("hot blocks") is statistically associated with a greater likelihood of justice system involvement. Interviews and focus groups also identified peer influence, future uncertainty, and a lack of future expectations as having an important effect on whether youth engage in delinquent behavior.

## FOLLOW-UP STUDIES

The information gleaned from the research involved in the Root Cause Analysis report suggested valuable follow-on studies to include:

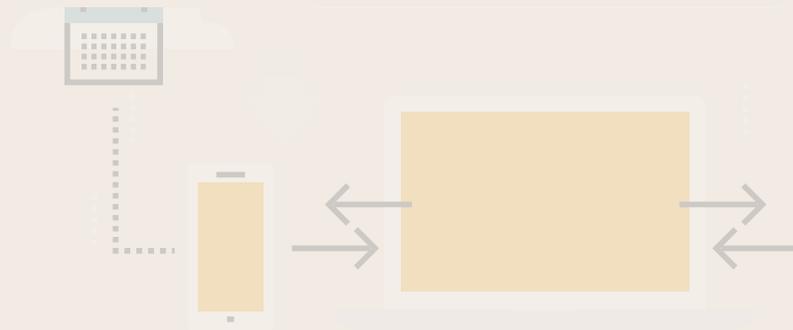
**Are there racial differences in arrests resulting from calls-for-service or police-initiated stops?**

**Do runaway and throwaway youth experiencing homelessness have a different probability of juvenile justice system involvement than youth who are experiencing family homelessness?**

**How does the establishment of IEPs affect youth with internalizing-externalizing comorbidity? Does the nature of the intervention or timing of the establishment mitigate the impact? Does the effect of an IEP differ from the effect of a 504 plan?**

**Does early identification and treatment of ACEs exposure and mental health disorders mitigate the impact on juvenile justice system involvement?**

**What are the ecological factors in the top-35 hot blocks for gun violence that are affecting juvenile justice system involvement?**



## JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMITTEE

The Juvenile Justice Committee convened by CJCC is responsible for coordinating among juvenile service providers in the justice and non-justice spheres. The Committee convenes stakeholders to identify opportunities to improve services and supports for youth in the system or at risk for becoming involved in the system.

The committee focused on the following five goals for 2020:

1. Obtain information on Metro Transit juvenile arrests and identify diversion options
2. Obtain information on school-based arrests and identify alternatives
3. Ensure system-involved youth, particularly those at shelter homes, are enrolled in school
4. Explore the need for and feasibility of establishing a Residential Treatment Center (RTC) in the District
5. Obtain information on incidents in secure juvenile facilities that result in arrests or disciplinary action

CJCC provided the committee with analyses for goals 1, 2, and 3. In addition, CJCC provided analyses on youth violent and gun-related offenses, and agencies discussed efforts underway to reduce gun use among system-involved youth.

Prior to the pandemic, in an effort to reduce the number of youth who enter the

juvenile justice system, the OAG provided a hotline available to MPD for the purpose of determining whether a youth should be arrested, diverted, or released. This allows officers to receive speedy guidance and prevent youth from entering the justice system unnecessarily. MPD in turn issued a general order modifying arrest protocols for juveniles and expanding diversion criteria for youth.

## JUVENILE JUSTICE DATA COMMITTEE

The Data Committee meets monthly to review trends in all stages of the juvenile justice system, from arrest through disposition and placement decisions, including adjudication, disposition, commitment, and probation for juveniles. The Committee includes members of both juvenile justice and public health agencies that are authorized to share information per an administrative order issued by DC Superior Court. A new order was also issued to reflect the expanded focus of the committee and to authorize participation of two additional agencies: Metro Transit Police Department and Students in the Care of DC Coordinating Committee.

## RESTORATIVE JUSTICE WORKGROUP

Since 2017, CJCC has convened a Restorative Justice workgroup to coordinate the District's restorative justice initiatives that have emerged under the auspices of numerous justice, health and human services, and education agencies. The workgroup's value continued to increase, in light of the increase in gun violence, and high reliance on quelling interpersonal

conflict in a lasting fashion. Restorative Justice (RJ)—also referred to as Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ)—is used by violence interrupters to reduce or prevent the interpersonal conflicts that often lead to gun violence. As mentioned previously, the ONSE will also train a branch of individuals in RJ and BARJ methods.

RJ, or BARJ, has seen increased use in schools, and has not been interrupted due to coronavirus, with necessary mediations taking place via video-conferencing or telephone. The JJC and RJ Workgroups also held a joint convening where they heard from public school representatives on how RJ was essential in reducing the number of on-campus arrests.

## OAG

OAG continues to run the Restorative Justice Program to offer prosecutors an alternative to prosecution for eligible cases such as select misdemeanor cases. In 2020 eligibility was expanded to some firearms and violent offenses and incorporated a 10-week Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) component for youth who committed these offenses. OAG provides these RJ services to the United States Attorney's Office prosecutors as well. While the program was met with skepticism at its inception, it is currently growing in popularity and effectiveness. Of the cases mediated, the vast majority reach a solution satisfactory to both parties.

## DYRS

DYRS provides Virtual RJ Circles to community youth and families. RJ Specialists based in DYRS secure facilities are providing "real time" support to youth.

DYRS is currently working on a Community Service/Learning component that will introduce DYRS youth to the perspectives and study of social problems in DC communities and other urban communities throughout the United States. The projects will focus on various social problems, with emphasis on social justice: economic, racial, and gender inequality; juvenile justice; crime; poverty; education; and housing issues.

DYRS also created a new program called Youth Overcoming Unique Realities (YOUR) aimed at identified youth who have been committed to DYRS. The goal of the four-week program is to creatively disrupt the existing cycle of violence for committed youth through a multi-agency effort using a Restorative Justice approach and to reduce recidivism.

## CSSD

CSSD hosted a variety of events, such as an in-person back-to-school event, taking the appropriate precautions. Giveaways included pre-packaged hot dogs and hamburgers as well as noise-cancelling headphones, which they have learned are needed to help youth focus during distance learning, especially when there are a number of people in their household.

CSSD also opened its BARJs to help support virtual participation in court hearings for adults. The NE BARJ is open for youth participating in school virtually who have connectivity issues at home. CSSD also convenes virtual groups in lieu of their in-person evening BARJ activities.

The agency also launched a STEM program in partnership with the Department of

Forensic Sciences. Youth participate in weekly studies in forensics with the forensics crime scene unit, public health lab, firearms examination unit, and fingerprint unit. Probation Officers are asked to refer youth who they believe have the capacity to complete the program. The youth enjoy the program and have a high completion rate, with at least four cohorts having gone through the program. The credentials the youth obtain are comparable and marketable if the youth choose to pursue a career in forensic science.

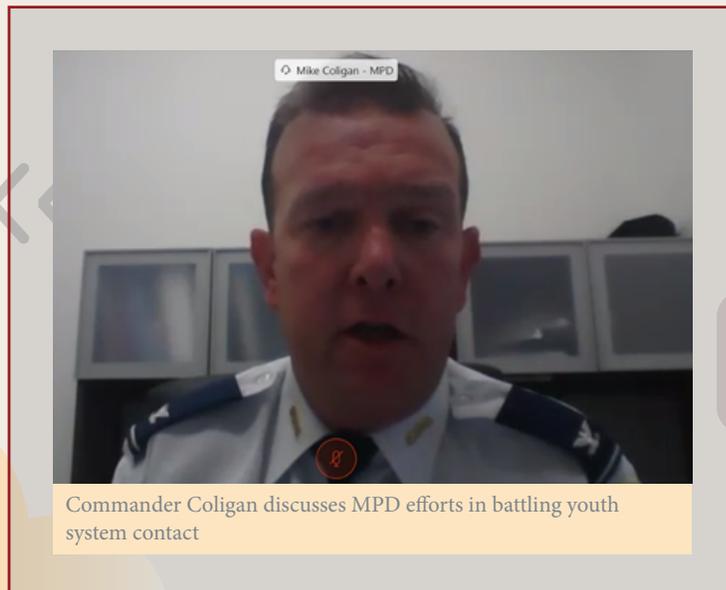
### MPD

CJCC presented an analysis of school-based arrests (pre-COVID) that displayed information on who was being arrested on campus or off campus for an incident that took place at school. Schools wanted to reduce on-campus arrests and, in partnership with SRO's, have embraced RJ as an alternative to school-based arrests.

While the shift was not fully complete at the time that quarantine restrictions moved students to virtual learning, the trend is to avoid arrest and seek reconciliation as a primary tactic.

### JOINT SUPERVISION WORKGROUP

Youth who are involved in the justice system may be under the supervision of multiple agencies. For example, if an individual who is currently on probation after being convicted of an offense as a juvenile commits another offense while on probation, but is charged and convicted as an adult, then the individual would simultaneously be under the supervision of CSOSA (for the adult offense) as well as CSSD (for the juvenile offense). The Juvenile Justice Committee created the Dual Supervision Workgroup in 2016 to help ensure that agencies are aware of juveniles who are dually supervised and to coordinate the provision of services





# Automated Information Sharing

From its inception, CJCC's primary task in facilitating automated information sharing has been to operate and maintain the District's Justice Information System (JUSTIS), an electronic system through which local and federal criminal justice agencies in the District voluntarily share information with one another. JUSTIS is the Integrated Justice Information System (IJIS) for the District of Columbia. It was created with the intention of improving information sharing among agencies, and throughout its lifespan has continued to be a success. JUSTIS is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and enables authorized agencies to contribute criminal justice information through an automated data feed. The information is made available to authorized viewing agencies through an information portal, as well as through a system-to-system exchange to authorized recipient agencies.

**Local, Federal and regional law enforcement and criminal justice agencies contribute information to, receive information from, and/or view information in JUSTIS**

**JUSTIS is used to notify users when status changes occur related to arrest, release, incarceration, or a case**

**Users report that having access to JUSTIS improves system efficiencies**

Before JUSTIS was launched in September 2002, automated information sharing across local and federal criminal justice agencies in the District was nearly impossible. This resulted in excess time spent obtaining needed information. Following the many years of work that CJCC has put into creating, maintaining, and enhancing JUSTIS, authorized users across partner agencies are able to contribute, receive, or view vital criminal justice data through JUSTIS.

Automated information sharing among participating agencies helps improve the efficiency of the criminal justice system and ensures that all JUSTIS users have the information they need, in near real-time, to best address criminal and juvenile justice developments. It can also lead to improved outcomes and more informed decision making within the criminal justice system.

JUSTIS enables authorized users to either view criminal justice information via the web-based JUSTIS Information Portal, receive criminal justice information via data feeds from the JUSTIS System Exchange, or both. Contributing Agencies voluntarily provide their information to JUSTIS through automated data feeds. The JUSTIS Information Portal provides Viewing Agencies with read-only access to Contributing Agencies' data and serves as a one-stop-shop for authorized personnel to access information conveniently and efficiently, through a secure connection.

The JUSTIS System Exchange delivers entire data sets from Contributing Agencies in near real-time to Recipient Agencies. Recipient Agencies can then incorporate the data into their own information technology systems, thus enabling authorized users from Recipient Agencies to

## FOUR CJCC BODIES GOVERN JUSTIS DECISIONS

***The Information Technology Advisory Committee (ITAC)*** is responsible for setting the technology direction of JUSTIS, making policy decisions, establishing long-range goals, and promoting the participation of appropriate agencies in emerging JUSTIS projects. The following agencies participate in ITAC: CJCC, CSOSA, DCSC, DMV, DOC, DYRS, MPD, OAG, PDS, PSA, SCDC, USAO, USMS, USPC, USPO

***The Information Security Workgroup (ISW)*** is responsible for identifying industry-wide best practices and policies regarding information security and information exchange among JUSTIS agencies, and having reviewed them, making recommendations to ITAC. The following agencies participate in ISW: CJCC, CSOSA, DCSC, DOC, DYRS, MPD, OAG, PDS, PSA, SCDC, USAO, USMS, USPC

***The Inter-Agency Workgroup (IWG)*** oversees the implementation of information-sharing initiatives approved by ITAC. It is also the forum for resolving issues related to existing information exchanges. The following agencies participate in IWG: CJCC, CSOSA, DCSC, DOC, DYRS, MPD, OAG, PDS, PSA, SCDC, USAO, USMS, USPC

***The Inter-Agency Data Quality Workgroup (IDQ)*** aims to identify systemic issues associated with information quality within the criminal justice system and to recommend solutions for addressing them. The following agencies participate in IDQ: CJCC, CSOSA, DCSC, DOC, DYRS, MPD, OAG, PDS, PSA, SCDC, USAO, USMS, USPC

use the data to help execute their essential functions and make informed decisions that affect community- and justice-related matters. Law enforcement and criminal justice agency users in the District of Columbia rely heavily upon JUSTIS for timely information to inform decision making.

## **SEALINGS, EXPUNGEMENTS, AND SET-ASIDES WORKGROUP**

The ITAC assembled an ad hoc workgroup of legal, operations, and technology representatives to review a number of issues associated with how court orders related to sealings, expungements, and set-asides are handled by CJCC partner agencies. Known as the Sealings, Expungements, and Set-Asides (SES) Workgroup, this body began its work in January 2020. The SES addressed operational issues related to how criminal history records are generated and then ultimately updated based upon the type of court order issued. The Workgroup is reviewing and amending the existing Memorandum of Understanding, which codifies the way each partner agency complies with such court orders.

## **DISPOSITION MODERNIZATION PROJECT**

Initiated in 2019, the Disposition Modernization Project (DMP) was formally launched in January 2020. This initiative resulted in arrest dispositions being electronically submitted by the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) to the FBI's Interstate Identification Index (III). The project team, comprised of representatives from MPD, Superior Court, U.S. Attorney's Office, Office of

the Attorney General, and the CJCC, have continued monitoring the submissions forwarded to III, and in consultation with FBI colleagues, continued the process of fine-tuning these submissions.

## **SYSTEM UPDATES**

CJCC partners are continuously making changes and modifications to their in-house technology systems. To ensure that there are no interruptions in data they either send to or receive from JUSTIS, they depend upon the CJCC to aid in testing such changes before they are implemented into production. The CJCC provided such assistance to partner agencies throughout the year.

In order to maintain the high levels of professional support that JUSTIS users have become accustomed to, CJCC performed necessary maintenance of the JUSTIS infrastructure and environment, including needed upgrades to both hardware and software. As this information exchange had been serving the District for almost two decades, all components that were nearing end-of-life were replaced. Throughout the infrastructure update/process, JUSTIS remained operable and available with no interruptions in service.



CJCC has performed its annual verification of the disaster recovery site to ensure that partner agencies can access the JUSTIS Information Portal in the event Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) must be enacted. During the COVID-19 pandemic, CJCC performed continuous monitoring of the JUSTIS system to ensure its functionality. Monthly patching of JUSTIS system servers and continuous monitoring of FISMA artifacts was conducted to ensure the security of the JUSTIS infrastructure.

## JUSTICE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS TOOL

JSAT is a tool intended to automate and enhance criminal justice information sharing in the District for the purpose of research and analysis and to enhance justice system agencies' and the public's knowledge, as appropriate, of the state of the District's criminal and juvenile justice systems.

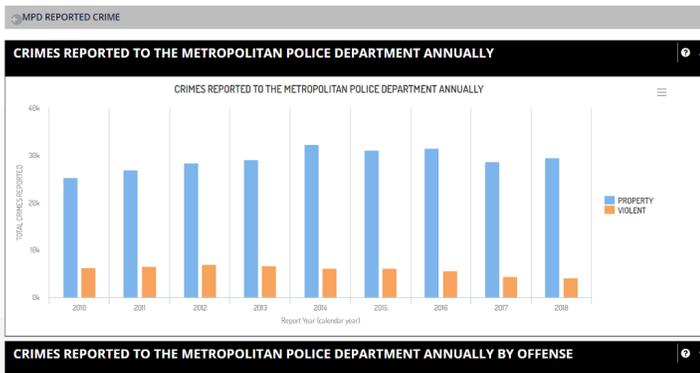


### INTERACTIVE JUSTICE SYSTEM DATA

#### ABOUT INTERACTIVE DATA

The Interactive Data component of the DC JSAT draws information from participating agencies for display in a dashboard format. The information presented includes vital statistics of the District's criminal and juvenile justice systems as well as an analysis of the level of activity and trends. This historical, aggregate data can be filtered by select demographic information. This data was historically published in the CJCC's [Public Safety and Justice Reports](#).

CLICK ON THE CATEGORIES BELOW TO EXPLORE +



The JSAT Platform includes the JSAT Enterprise and the JSAT Public Portal. JSAT Enterprise is available to authorized individuals in participating agencies only. JSAT Public Portal houses appropriate, aggregate data available to the public to enhance awareness of the District's criminal and juvenile justice system.

### JSAT ENTERPRISE PORTAL

The JSAT Enterprise Portal enables justice system agencies in the District to share record-level and aggregate data for the purposes of research and analysis; and to inform business decisions with at-a-glance vital statistics analysis, indicators of success, completed research and analytical products, and record-level de-identified data provided by members of the criminal and juvenile justice systems. In 2020, CJCC developed a System Security and Privacy Plan, thanks to grant funds awarded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics—an initial step towards ensuring that the JSAT Enterprise is compliant with requirements under the Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA) of 2014. CJCC coordinated with a subject matter expert to execute tasks required to achieve compliance with system security and privacy controls listed within the most recent version of NIST Special Publication 800-53 (SP 800-53) Rev. 5, including gathering information from CJCC and relevant stakeholders, and developing and documenting all artifacts required to satisfy individual controls found within SP 800-53 Rev. 5. CJCC seeks to have the system assessed formally in the upcoming year. CJCC also continued maintenance and enhancement

of the JSAT Enterprise Portal to include additional functionality such as automated processes, advanced data visualizations and mapping capabilities, and secure access management.

### JSAT PUBLIC PORTAL

The JSAT Public Portal ([www.DCJSAT.net](http://www.DCJSAT.net)) is a separate and distinct web-based component of the JSAT platform specifically designed for use by members of the public. This public-facing portal includes functions that enable public users to sort aggregate data regarding criminal and juvenile justice trends in the District by selected demographic information including, but not limited to: race, ethnicity, age group, gender, ward, and neighborhood. With this Public Portal component, the general public continues to have one-stop, online access to aggregate information on criminal and juvenile justice trends in the District, including reported crimes, arrests, pre-trial supervision, prosecutions, and incarceration. Since the March 2020 Public Health Emergency Declaration, CJCC began adding weekly updates to the tool for reported crime and detained population statistics since COVID-19.

## PARTNER UPDATE

### OAG'S NEW PUBLIC SAFETY DATA PORTAL

In order to bring greater transparency to District residents regarding public safety, the OAG office will be launching a public safety data portal providing valuable information regarding crime and safety statistics.

# Research and Analysis

The following entities collaborate with CJCC on various Research and Analysis projects: BOP, CSOSA, DC Health, DCSC, DOC, DMPSJ, DYRS, HSEMA, The Lab@DC, MPD, OAG, OCME, ONSE, PDS, PSA, USAO-DC, USMS, USPC, USPO

## STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

The District of Columbia, along with 48 states and 2 territories, has organized Statistical Analysis Centers that are responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting information about crime and justice. The SAC for the District of Columbia was established by Mayor's Order in April 2001. The CJCC SAC's mission is to apply the highest level of scientific rigor and objectivity in the study of criminal justice policies, programs, and practices, and to identify activities that improve the administration of justice. In response to research requests from CJCC members and partners, the SAC produces empirical research and analysis that enhances policy decision-making in the District.

## HUMAN TRAFFICKING

CJCC continued providing partners with an update on human trafficking in the District, following on reports summarizing trends in 2016 and 2017. This report examined data for 2018 to review changes in the number and type of human trafficking investigations, arrests, and prosecutions in the District, as well as demographics of offenders and victims. In compliance

with the Prohibition of Human Trafficking Amendment Act of 2010, CJCC collects data on human trafficking investigations, arrests, prosecutions, and convictions, and demographic information on the offenders and victims associated with those cases. These findings will be reported to the DC Council at least every three years.

Since the first report issued by CJCC, discussions with the Human Trafficking Taskforce have been underway regarding the development of a shared victims' database. This centralized database would provide the ability to estimate the number of unique human trafficking victims in the District. The new system would help report the actual number of victims impacted by human trafficking and gauge its prevalence in the District.

## ADDITIONAL REPORTS

The SAC was instrumental in informing partners on new focus areas during 2020, especially given new safety protocols and procedures. CJCC generated 180+ analytical products, including a daily detained population census, post-release arrest analyses, compassionate release analyses, and more.

# Grants

Each year, CJCC compiles baseline information on federal funding secured by the District to support adult and juvenile justice initiatives. Working in concert with government and community-based organizations, CJCC aims to improve the number, quality, and size of grants awarded.

The following highlights DOJ-related grant funding.

Award Recipient	Award Amount	Awarding Agency	Award Amount
OVSJG	\$12,869,069	BJA	\$7,731,090
MPD	\$3,125,000	OVC	\$5,551,912
Non-Profits	\$2,710,286	COPS	\$3,125,000
DOC	\$500,000	OVW	\$2,775,004
DCSC	\$395,000	OJJDP	\$416,349
CJCC	\$150,000	BJS	\$150,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$19,749,355</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$19,749,355</b>

The following agencies collaborate with CJCC on Grants: CSOSA, DOC, DYRS, EOM, HSEMA, MPD, ONSE, OVSJG, PSA, USAO





**The Hon. Muriel Bowser**  
Mayor, District of Columbia



**Leslie Cooper**  
Director,  
Pretrial Services Agency



**Dr. Roger Mitchell**  
Interim Deputy Mayor for Public  
Safety and Justice



**The Hon. Charles Allen**  
Chair, Committee on the Judiciary  
and Public Safety, Council for the  
District of Columbia



**Quincy L. Booth**  
Director, Department  
of Corrections



**Avis E. Buchanan**  
Director,  
Public Defender Service



**Michael Carvajal**  
Director,  
Federal Bureau of Prisons



**Robert Contee, III**  
Chief (Acting), Metropolitan  
Police Department



End Meeting



**Patricia K. Cushwa**  
Acting Chairman, United States Parole Commission



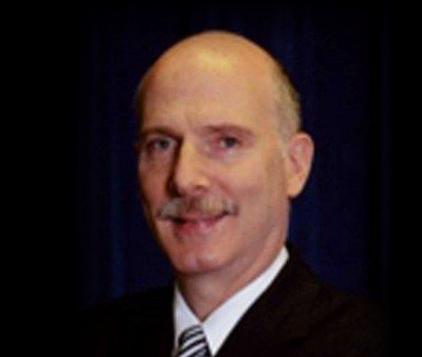
**Robert Dixon**  
Acting United States Marshal, Superior Court for the District of Columbia



**The Hon. Anita Josey-Herring**  
Chief Judge, Superior Court for the District of Columbia



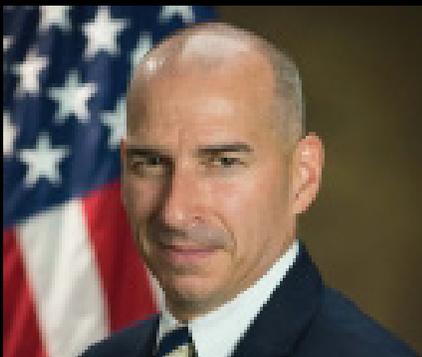
**Clinton Lacey**  
Director, Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services



**The Hon. Phil Mendelson**  
Chairman, Council for the District of Columbia



**The Hon. Karl Racine**  
Attorney General, District of Columbia



**Michael R. Sherwin**  
United States Attorney for the District of Columbia



**Richard S. Tishner**  
Director, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency



**Mannone A. Butler**  
Executive Director, Criminal Justice Coordinating Council



End Meeting

# CJCC Staff

- — EL Mehdi Bayane ———— Statistician
- — Mannone A. Butler ———— Executive Director
- — Niurka Calcano ———— Strategic Analysis Specialist
- — Machah Colbert ———— Systems Administrator
- — Luis Diaz ———— Policy Analyst
- — Safdar Hussain ———— Application Software Specialist
- — Robin Y. Jackson ———— Special Assistant
- — Mohammad Khan ———— Enterprise Architect
- — Kristy Love ———— Deputy Executive Director
- — David Marimon ———— Policy and Research Analyst
- — Margarita A. Mikhaylova ———— Public Affairs Specialist
- — Colleen Moses ———— Senior Systems Engineer
- — Khalil Munir ———— Policy Analyst
- — Frank Peterson IV ———— Juvenile Justice Compliance Monitor
- — Charleá Robinson ———— Policy and Research Analyst
- — Rachel Seo-Park, Ph.D. ———— Data Scientist
- — Kaitlyn Sill, Ph.D. ———— Statistician
- — Daniel Vincent ———— Systems Administrator
- — Tamara Vines ———— Staff Assistant

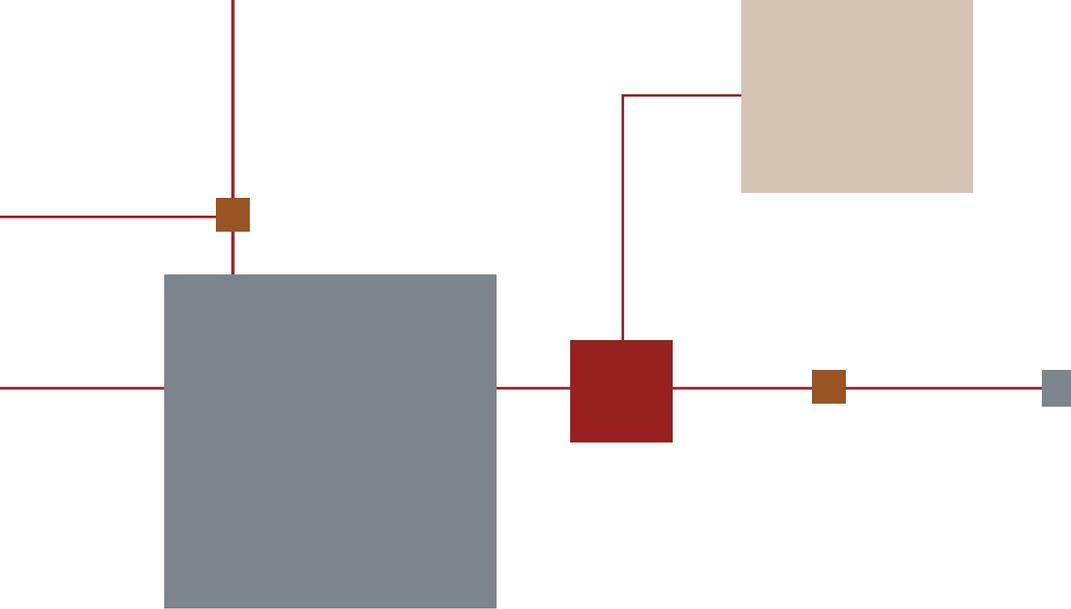
# CJCC Budget

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
<b>Federal Payments</b>	\$1,800,000	\$1,900,000	\$1,900,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,900,000	\$2,300,000	\$2,150,000
<b>Local Funds</b>	\$516,000	\$607,422	\$1,167,347	\$555,068	\$1,237,782	\$1,655,000	\$1,474,000
<b>Grant Funds</b>	\$151,000	\$175,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$249,409	\$348,385	\$154,799.39
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$2,467,000</b>	<b>\$2,682,422</b>	<b>\$3,142,347</b>	<b>\$2,630,068</b>	<b>\$3,387,191</b>	<b>\$4,303,385</b>	<b>\$3,778,779.39</b>



# Acronyms

<b>AFE</b>	Arrest Feed Enhancement Project	<b>DFS</b>	Department of Forensic Sciences
<b>BARJ</b>	Balanced and Restorative Justice	<b>DHCF</b>	Department of Health Care Finance
<b>BJS</b>	Bureau of Justice Statistics	<b>DMP</b>	Disposition Modernization Project
<b>BOP</b>	Federal Bureau of Prisons	<b>DOC</b>	Department of Corrections
<b>CFSA</b>	Child and Family Services Agency	<b>DOJ</b>	Department of Justice
<b>CJCC</b>	Criminal Justice Coordinating Council	<b>DYRS</b>	Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services
<b>CSOSA</b>	Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency	<b>FBI</b>	Federal Bureau of Investigation
<b>CSSD</b>	Court Social Services Division	<b>FEMS</b>	Fire and Emergency Management Services Department
<b>CSP</b>	Cloud Services Provider	<b>IDQ</b>	Inter-Agency Data Quality Workgroup
<b>CYJAA</b>	Comprehensive Youth Justice Amendment Act	<b>III</b>	Interstate Identification Index
<b>CVC</b>	Combating Violent Crime	<b>IJIS</b>	Integrated Justice Information System
<b>DBH</b>	Department of Behavioral Health	<b>IRAC</b>	Interagency Research Advisory Committee
<b>DCPS</b>	District of Columbia Public Schools	<b>ISW</b>	Information Security Workgroup
<b>DCSC</b>	District of Columbia Superior Court		



<b>IT</b>	Information Technology	<b>OSSE</b>	Office of the State Superintendent of Education
<b>ITAC</b>	Information Technology Advisory Committee	<b>PDS</b>	Public Defender Service
<b>IWG</b>	Inter-Agency Workgroup	<b>PII</b>	Personally Identifiable Information
<b>JJDPA</b>	Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act	<b>PINS</b>	Persons in Need of Supervision
<b>JSAT</b>	Justice Statistical Analysis Tool	<b>PIO</b>	Public Information Officer
<b>JUSTIS</b>	Justice Information System	<b>PSA</b>	Pretrial Services Agency
<b>MOA</b>	Memorandum of Agreement	<b>RJ</b>	Restorative Justice
<b>MORCA</b>	Mayor's Office on Returning Citizen Affairs	<b>RTM</b>	Risk Terrain Modeling
<b>MPD</b>	Metropolitan Police Department	<b>SAC</b>	Statistical Analysis Center
<b>NCHIP</b>	National Criminal History Improvement Program	<b>SATMHSIT</b>	Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services Integration Taskforce
<b>NEAR Act</b>	Neighborhood Engagement Achieves Results Act	<b>USAO</b>	United States Attorney's Office
<b>OAG</b>	Office of the Attorney General	<b>USPC</b>	United States Parole Commission
		<b>WEP</b>	Warrant Exchange Project

